Roses and Violets.

The scent of the sweetest rose becomes noxious and the humble violet seems to be scowling up at you from under its eyebrows when you know that these flowers and their fellows are indebted to the deadly microbes for their colors and scents. The delicate pink of the Rothschild rose is composed of the bodies of thousands of the identical microbes which bring death through consumption to so many of our friends and relations. The violet and pansy get their odor from the cancer microbe, the tulip from the gout germ, and the geranium from the scarlet-fever bacillus. Likewise, every time you inhale the scent of any flower you are in reality gulping down mouthful after mouthful of some terrible disease. There is no way of disinfecting flowers, as they are actually composed of microbes, and if you take the latter away no flower is left.

Beanty Is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Catharbeauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimpies, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by thing Cascarets,—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

Chira has six smokeless powder manufac-

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitution of the mucous lining of the tachtan Tube. When this tube gets inned you have a rumbling sound or imperthearing, and when it is entirely closed afness is the result, and unless the inflamation can be taken out and this tube record to its normal cond tim, hearing will be estroyed forever. Nine sisce out of ten are saused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by caturrh) that cantbe cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send reiroulars, free. by local applications, as they cannot reach the

circulars, free. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

wo swords which the people of Indianap-had made for presentation to General wton will now be presented to his widow

Sweat and fruit acids will not discolor bods dved with PUTNAM FADELESS DYES, ald by all druggists.

The Duke of Abercorn has supplied the nglish Red Cross Society with 300 dozen of ecially soft pocket handkerchiefs and 100

How Are Your Kidneys ? Dr. Hobbs' Sparagus Pills cure all kidney ills. Sam-ple free. Add. Sterling itemedy Co., Chicago or N. Y.

World's coal fields cover 471,800 square

VITALITY low, debilitated or exhausted cured by Dr. Kline's Invigorating Tonic. FREE \$1. trial bottle for zweek's treatment. Dr. Kline, Ld., 991 Aren St., Philadelphia. Founded 1871.

California's oil output is 15,000 barrels a

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C, fail, druggists refund money.

Miss B A. Mulroney, of Philadelphia, has made over \$50,000 out of her shops in the Klondike.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children tething, softens the gums, reducing inflamma-tion, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

Two thousand Hebrew officers are on the active and reserved lists of the Austrian

Piso's Cure is the medicine to break up children's Coughs and Colds.—Mrs. M. G. BLUNT, Sprague, Wash., March 8, 1894.

The eastor-oil tree (Richinus communis) is believed in Egypt to keep away mosquitos.

To Cure Constipation Forever Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

Fifty-seven new cotton mills have been built in the South during the past twelve

"An Empty Sack Cannot Stand Upright."

Neither can poor, weak, thin blood nourish and sustain the physical system. For strength of nerves and muscles there must be pure, rich, vigorous blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla is established as the standard preparation for the blood by its many remarkable cures.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

"For six years I was a victim of dyspepsia in its worst form. I could eat nothing but milk teast, and at times my stomach would not retain and digest even that. Last March I began taking CASCARETS and since then I have steadily improved, until I am as well as I ever was in my life."

DAVID H. MURPHY, Newark, O



Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do good, Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe, 10c, 25c, 59c. CURE CONSTIPATION. ...
Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 91

NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all drug-



If amioted with } Thempson's Eye Water

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE EMINENT DIVINE'S SUNDAY DISCOURSE.

Subject: New Year Thoughts-We Should Make the Most of Our Brief Lives-Infidelity the Source of Much Woe-Christ's Matchless Stories.

(Copyright, Louis Klopsch, 1899.) WASHINGTON, D. C .- In this discourse Dr Talmage takes the opportunity of offering some very practical and useful suggestions; text, Psaims xc., 9, "We spend our years as a tale that is told."

The Israelites were forty years in the wilderness, and during thirty-eight years of the forty nothing is recorded of them, and, I suppose, no other emigrants had a duller or more uninteresting time than they had. So they got to telling stories-stories concerning themselves or concern ing others: stories about the brick kilns of Egypt, where they had toiled in slavery stories about how the waters of the Rec Sea piled up into palisades at their crossing; story of the lantern hung in the heav ens to guide them by night; story of ibises destroying the reptiles of the wilderness; stories of personal encounter. It must have been an awful thing to have had nothing to do for thirty-eight years except to get lost every time they tried to escape from the wilderness. So they whiled away the time in story telling. Indeed, there were persons whose one business was t carrate stories, and they were paid b such trides as they could pick up from th surrounding listeners. To such instances our text refers when it says, "We spend our years as a tale that is told."

At this tremendous passage from the year 1899 to the year 1900 it will do us all good to consider that our whole life is a story told—a good story or a bad story, a tragic story or a mirthful story, a wise story or a foolish story, a clean story or a flithy story, a story of success or a story of failure. "We spend our years as a tale hat is told.

In the first place, I remark that ever person's life is a very in eresting story. My text does not depreciate "a tale that is told." We have all of us been entertained by the story teller when snow bound in the rail train, or in the group a winter's night in the farmhouse, or gathered around a hearth with some hunters at the mountain inn. Indeed, it is a praiseworthy art to impersonate a good story well. It you doubt the practical and healthful and inspiring use of such a story, take down from the library Washington Irving's 'Tales on a Traveler' or Nathaniel Hawthorne's "Twice Told Tales." But as interesting the story of these would be the thorne's "Twice Told Tales." But as in-teresting as any of these would be the story of many an obscure life if the tale were as well told. Why do we all like biozraphies and autobiographies? Be-cause they are stories of eminent human lives. But the story of the life of a back-woodsman, of a man who looks stupid, of one about whom you never heard a word, must be just as thrilling on a small scale as on a large scale is a life of a Cyrus, or a Cesar, or a Pizarro, or a Mark Antony, or Cæsar, or a Pizarro, or a Mark Autony, or

If you get the confidence of that very plain man just come out of the backwoods and can induce him to give the stirring exand can induce him to give the stirring ex-perionees of his life, be will tell your that which will make your blood curdle and your hair stand on end; that night when a panther disputed his pathway on the way home; that landslide, when the mountains seemed about to come down on his cabin; that accident to his household and no sur-geon within filteen miles; that long storm that shut them in and the food was ex-hausted; that contest at his doorway with bandits, who thought there might be with in something worth taking; that deathbed with no one but himself to count the flut

Oh, yes, while "we spend our years as a tale that is told," it is an interesting story It is the story of an immortal, and that makes it interesting. He is launched on an becan of eternal years, in a voyage that will never terminate. He is striking the keynote of an anthem or a dirge that will never come to its last bar. That is what makes the devotional meetings of modern times so much more interesting than they used to be. They are filled not with dis courses by laymen on the subject of justi fication and sanctification, which lay dis-courses administer more to the facetious than to the edifying, but with stories of what God has done for the soul-how every thing suddenly changed; how the promise became balsamic in times of laceratio how he was personally helped out and helped up and helped on. Nothing can stand before such a story of personal rescue, personal transformation, persona illumination. The mightiest and mos skillful argument against Christianity col-lapses under the ungrammatical but sin-cere statement. The atheistic professor of natural philosophy goes down under the story of that backwoodsman's conversion. All that claborate persuasion of the old folks of the folly of giving up active life too soon means nothing as compared with the simple incident you may relate to them of the fact that Benjamin Franklin was Governor of Pennsylvania at eighty two years of age and that Dandolo, of Ven two years of age and that Dandelo, of Yen-ice, at ninety years of age, although his eyesight had been destroyed through be-ing compelled by his enemies to look into a polished metal basin under the full blaze of the sun until totally blind, yet this sight-less nonsgenarian leading an army to the successful besiegement of Constantinople When an old man hears of such incidents

be puts aside his staff and ear trumpet and starts anew.

The New Testament suggests the power of the "tale that is told." Christ was the most effective story teller of all the ages. The parables are only tales well told. Matchless stories: That of the traveler cut up by the thieves and the Samaritan pay-ing his board bill at the tavern; that of the big dinner, to which the invited guests sent in fletitious regrets; that of the shep-herd answering the bleat of the lost sheep and all the rural neighbors that night help-ing him celebrate the fact that it was saie in the barnyard; that of the bad boy, reduced to the swines' trough, greeted home with such banqueting and jewelry that it cuffed the older son with jeaiousy and disgruntle-ment; that of the Pharisee full of bragga-docio and the publican smiting his breast with a stroke that brought down the heavcas in commiseration; stories about lep rosy, about paralysis, about catalepsy about dropsy, about ophthalmia—stories that He so well told that they have rolled down to the present and will roll down through the entire future.

I heard Daniel Baker, the wonderful

I heard Daniel Baker, the wonderful evangelist of his time, preach what I sup-posed was a great sermon, but I remem-ber nothing of it except a story that he told, and that, I judge from the seeming effect, may that afternoon have brought hundreds into the kingdom of God. I heard Truman Osborne preach several ser-mons, but I remember nothing of what he mons, but I remember hotting of water said in public or private except a story that he told, and that was, among other things, the means of my salvation. The lifelong work of John B. Gough, the greatest temperance reformer of all time, was the victory of anecdote, and who can ever forget his story of Joel Straton touching him on the shoulder or of Deacon Moses Grant at Hopkinson, or of the outcast woman nicknamed "Hell Fire," but re-deemed by the thought that she "was one of us?" Dwight L. Moody, the evangelist of worldwide fame and usefulness, who recently passed to his great reward on high, during his valuable labors in the pulpit wielded the anecdote for God and heaven

until all nations have been moved by it. If you have had experiences of pardon and comfort and disenthraliment, tell of it. Tell it in the most pointed and dramatic way you can manage. Tell it soon, or you may never tell it at all. Oh, the power of "the tale that is told!" An hour's discourse about the fact that biasphemous behavior is sometimes punished in this world would not impress us as much as the simple story that in a town of New York State at the close of the last century thirtystate at the close of the last century three six profane men formed themselves into a club, calling themselves "Society of the Druids." They met regularly to deride and damage Christianity. One night in their awful meeting they burned a Bible and administered the sacrament to a dog. Two of them died that night. Within three days three were drowned. In five years all the thirty-six came to a bad end. Before justices of the peace it was sworn that two vere starved to death, seven were drowned, eight were shot, five committed suicide, seven died on the gallows, one was frozen to death and three died accidentally. Inci-dents like that, sworn to, would balk any proposed irroverent and biasphemous be-havior.

In what way could the fact that infideljty will not help any one die well be se

powerfully presented as by the incident concerning a man falling ill in Paris just after the death of Voltaire, when a professional nurse was called in, and she asked, "Is the gentleman a Christian?" "Why do you ask that?" said the messenger. The nurse replied, "I am the nurse who attended Voltaire in his last illness, and for all the wealth of Europe I would never see another infidel die." What discourse in its moral and spiritual effect could equal a tale like that?

tale like that?
You might argue upon the fact that those fallen are our brothers and sisters, but could we impress any one with such a truth so well as by the scene near Victoria Park, London, where men were digging a deep drain, and the shoring gave way and a great pile of earth fell upon the workmen. A man stood there with his hands in his reclicit looking at those who were trying tale like that? pockets, looking at those who were trying to shovel away the earth from those who were buried, but when some one said to the spectator, "Bill, your brother is down there," then the spectator threw off his coat and went to work with an agony of earnestness to fetch up his brother. What course of argument could so well as that incident set forth that when we toil for the salvation of a soul it is a brother whom we

A second reading of my text reminds me that life is not only a story told, but that it is a brief story. A long narrative stretched out indefinitely loses its interest. It is generally the story that takes only a minute or half a minute to rehearse tha arrests the attention. And that gives ad ditional interest to the story of our life. I is a short story. Subtract from our life at the hours of necessary sleep, all the hours of incapacity through fatigue or illness, all the hours of childhood and youth before we get fairly to work, and you have abbreviated the story of life so much that you can appreciate the psalmist's remark when he saws. "Thou hast made my days as a he says, "Thou hast made my days as a hand's breadth," and can appreciate the apostle James' expression when he compares life to "a vapor that appeareth for a little season and then varishes away."

It does not take long to tell all the vicinity of the comparent of the company of the compan

cissitudes of life—the gladness and the griefs, the arrivals and the departures, the successes and the failures, the victories and the defeats, the ups and the downs. The longer we live the shorter the years. We hardly get over the bewildering fatigue of selecting gifts for children and friends and see that the presents got off in time to arrive on the appropriate day than we see another advancing group of holidays. Autumnal fruit so sharply chases the summer harvest, and the snow of the white blossoms of springtime come too soon after the snows of winter. It is a remark so often made that it fails to make any impression and the platitude that calls forth no reply "How rapidly time goes."

Every century is a big wheel of years which makes a hundred revolutions and breaks down. Every year is a big wheel of months and makes twelve revolutions and then ceases. Geologists and theologians go into elaborations of guesses as to how long the world will probably last; how long before the volcanic forces will explode long before the volcanic forces will explode it, or meteoric stroke demolish it, or the cold of a long winter freeze out its population, or the fires of a last conflagration turn it. That is all very well, but so fat as the present population of the earth is concerned the world will last but a little longer. We begin life with a cry and end it with a groan, and the cry and the groan are not far apart. Life, Job says, is like the flight of a weaver's shuttle, or, as David intimates in my text, a story quick-David intimates in my text, a story quick-ly told and laughed at and gone and displaced by another story as a "tale that is

We talk about public life and private life, but there is no private life. The story of our life, however insignificant it may seem to be, will win the applause or his of a great multitude that no man can number. As a "tale that is told" among admirers or antagonists, celestials or pandemoniacs, the universe is full of listening ears as well as of gleaming eyes. I we say or do the right thing, that is known If we say or do the wrong thing, that i known. I suppose the population of the intelligences in the air is more numerous than the population of intelligences on the earth. Oh, that the story of our life might e fit for such an audience in such an au ditorium! God grant that wisdom and delity and carnestness and truth may

characterize the "tale that is told."

Through medical science the world's longevity may be greatly improved in the future, as it has been in the past, but it would not be well for the people to live too long. Some of them would, through their skill at acquisitiveness, gather too much, and some multimillionaires would become billionaires and trillionaires, and some would after awhile pocket a hemisphere. No. Death is useful in its financial limitations, and then all have enough sorrows and annoyances and sufferings by the time they become nonagenarians or centenar-ians to make it desirable to quit. Besides that, it would not be fair so long to keep so many good old people out of heaven. So it is well arranged that those who stand by the deathbed of the nineteenth century will not be called to stand by the deathbed of the twentieth century.

Ob, crowd this last year with prayers, with hosannas, with kind words, with helpfulness. Make the peroration of the century the climax of Christlike deeds Close up the ranks of God, and during this re-maining twelve months charge m'gh'ily against the host of Abaddon. Have no reserve corps. Let swiftest gospol cavalry gallop, and heaviest moral artillery roll and mightiest evangelistic batteries then and mightiest evangelistic bitteries in n-der on the scene. Let ministers of the gospel quit all controversy with each other and in solid phalanx march out for the world's disenthralment. Let printing presses, secular and religious, make combined movement to instruct and emancipate the world. On all the hills let make combined movement to instruct and emancipate the world. On all the hills let there be Elijahs praying for "a great rain," and on every contested field Joshuas to see that final victory is gained before the sun goes down, and every mountain become a transfiguration, and overy Galilee a walking place of flim who can hush a tempest. Let us be jealous of every month, of every week, of every day that passes without something significant and glorious wrought for God and this sin cursed world. Let our churches be thronged with devout assemblages. Let the chorals be more like grand marches than requiems. Let the coming year see the last wound of Transvaal and Philippine conflict, and the earth quake with the grounding arms of the last regiment ever to be marshaled, and the furnaces of the foundries blaze with the fires that shall turn the last swords into plowshares. turn the last swords into plowshares.

And may all those whose lives shall go and may all those whose lives shan go out in this last year of a century, as many will, meet in the heavenly world those who in the morning and noonday of this hun-dred years toiled and suffered for the world's salvation to tell them how much has been accomplished for the glory of Him whose march through all the coming centuries the Scriptures describe as going forth "conquering and to conquer." Oh the contrast between that uplifted spectacle of eternal triumph in the presence of God and the Lamb and these carthly scenes, where "we spend our years as a tale that is told."

What the Transvaal Will Have to pay In spite of reverses the English papers are beginning to figure on the amount of indemnity the South Africar republic will be forced to pay when the Boers are finally conquered. In this connection it is pointed out that the financial condition of the republic is excellent. For the year 1897 the total revenue of the Transvaal amounted to \$22,400,000, while the total expenditures were \$21,900,000. From an English standpoint there will be room in the future for large reductions in expenditures, so that a big balance will be left which may be applied to the payment of interest on a loan sufficient to pay the indemnity which the British are to demand. At present the total state debt of the South African republic is less than \$14,000, 000.

Life on Earth.

Lord Kelvin in a lecture stated that as a result of recent investigations it was estimated that the earth had been the abode of life for about 30,000, --

SHORK HENNEY HENNEY HOROTON Destroying the Black Squash Bug. the black squash bug is, when the upon the way they are cured and presquashes are gathered in the fall, served. leave a few of the poor, small or unmorning or evening the bugs will be lower ends get water-soaked and this found clustered upon the squasnes, spoils them for all use, either in putbeen very plenty. If the nights are ing them under sheds. Just as soon at all cool they will not fly away, and as the husking is over, the stalks kerosene and water, or by spraying are wet. Let the stack be well built, with keroseuc. Continue this for a and the rains and snows of winter few days and it will be found that will do no damage to the stalks exterially reduce their number the next We have also destroyed the nearly all the butts will be outside, potato beetle in a similar way by and the curing process will continue placing pieces of cut potato in the without injury to the finer portions. garden as a bait for them. To poison A good, dry place should be chosen the potato with Paris green is equally in the field, where water will not coleffectual, but not safe if the poultry lect. Begin the stack by setting one are allowed a free range in the garden, bundle on end, and around this, and as we like to have them after crops leaning against it, set the others, conare out of the way.

Extemporizing Ucavy Lumber. necessary lumber for posts and other gether in various ways that will give



great strength, taking the place in many cases of the desired timber. The cut suggests some of these ways, and others will occur to the ingenious. Lighterand lighter timbers are being used in framing, and inch boards can be utilized for rafters in small buildings, using the necessary thickness to give stiffness to the roof. In fact, many barns are now being wholly framed with two inch boards.

Fences on the Farm. One of the most expensive luxuries on the farm are the fences. Many farms are cut up into many fields by division fences. These are sources of much annoyance and considerable winter. The problem is to secure a cost, and are a harbor for noxious weeds, insects and vermin. They are expensive to keep in repair, waste a strip of land, and worst of all, they cut up the fields so that the farmer is compelled to till the soil with short rounds, wasting his time in turning at the ends of the rows; while, if we would lay out the divisions in long, narrow strips, we could utilize horse and man power for actual work instead of wasting it in useless turning. There is absolutely no excuse for nine tenths of the division fences. Only permanent pastures should be fenced off. Land that is farmed in regular ion should not be pastured, for pasturing it, as a rule, does more injury to the land than the pasture is practical cheap way of warming the worth. If we use the three-year rota- water. The illustration shows how tion we have but a few months at this may be done. The trough is most in the three years for pasture. raised as shown, and a circular open-If the four-year rotation is adopted, and we wish to produce clover-seed, of white lead is spread about this we have possibly five months out of four years; and that never pays for the fences and the annoyance that they cause. - The Epitomist.

Planting the Asparagus Bed.

In starting an asparagus bed, the best seed or good one-year-old plants should be secured. With correct cultivation, successful results will be obtained from any of the numerous varieties advertised, the carliest varieties being most desirable in our southern climate. Seed sown in the spring and well cared for will make good roots for transplanting the next fall, and will produce a fine crop the second Crack year. Much care should be exercised drafts. in the selection of the plants for the permanent bed. A strong crown, with well developed buds and good roots, is essential to the perfection of the spears. A good bed will live and bear fruit profitably for twenty years, so in its construction room should be allowed for new growths and developments.

In a small bed in the kitchen garden the plants should be set out in a trench from six to eight inches deep. The main items of importance in plant ing are to have the crowns right side up with a uniform depth and distance between them. The deeper the plant is set the stronger the spore will be, but later in making its appearance.

A top dressing of well rotted stable nanure is the best fertilizer for asparagus, with applications of liquid ma- fowls. nure during the growing season. Asparagus requires about double the mount of manure necessary for potatoes and other root crops. A light dressing of fish manure, or salt in some form, is beneficial as a fertilizer.

The bed should be kept free from grass and weeds and the soil should be worked frequently during the growing sesson.

From a well established bed the as paragus tops should be cut and removed in the fall, and a part of the ing may begin at any time. soil taken from over the crowns, so that they will be left, through the winter, not more than two or three

inches from the surface. Asparagus is on our markets from March until June, and is always in great demand. The spears should be cut every day during the season for their appearance, and this cutting should be done carefully with a sharp knife. If white asparagus is desired, when the spears first appear they must be covered with a ridge of dirt in order to bleach them. A pretty but rather a more troublesome way of bleaching the shoots is to cover each one with a colored glass bottle. — Atlanta Journal.

Preserving Cornstalks.

The nutritive value of cornstalks is high enough to warrant one with sheep is high in price the cornstalis will made of sponges, -Detroit Journal, -

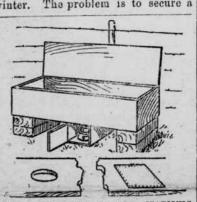
prove a good help to carry the stock accessfully through winter. The fact that the stalks can be stacked properly out in the fields without taking up barn or shed room should help to make them more popular for winter food than they are at present. One way of reducing the number of A good deal of their value depends

It is best to stack the stalks as soon ripe ones in the field, perhaps break- as possible in the fall after the corn ing some of them to make the odor has been cut and the ears taken off. If from them more noticeable. The next allowed to stand in the field their possibly by the hundred, if they have ting them away in the barn or stack can be easily destroyed either by should be stacked on a sunny day, crushing or by brushing into a pan of and not right after a rain when they there are but few, and it will ma- cept a few outside and on the bottom. When the stack is properly put un

tinuing so until the base of the stack is about fifteen feet across. The outside rows of bundles will slant toward Where one has boards but not the the centre, and the stacker takes his position in the middle and lays a new supports, the boards can be put to- course with a few bundles laid on top of each other. Each course should be made with the sharpest noscible watch to the outside, because corn stalks will not mat together on the outside like hay and keep the rain from reach ing the inside. Thus it is necessary to give such a pitch to all the stalks that the rain which penetrates through the outside row will be led off. The water will thus accumulate on the butts where the sun can soonest dry

When the top of the stack is only four feet across it is time to put on the top. Take an eight-foot rail sharpened at one end, and plunge it half its length into the centre of the stack. Set up bundles around this rail or stick, and tie them securely to it with stout twine or wire. If there is danger from high winds run another piece of twine around the stack half way dowr, and anchor the whole stack down to pegs driven in the ground. In this way stacks of cornstalks will weather the roughest wind storms, and will be well preserved for food until spring .- James S. Wilson, in American Cultivator.

A Practical Water Heater. There is no question about the advisability of taking the chill off the water that is given to cattle in the



CHEAP ARRANGEMENT FOR WARMING WATER FOR CATA

ing cut in the bottom. A thick body opening and a sheet of galvanized iron is then tacked firmly down upon the lead as shown. Under this is made a box and in it is placed a small oil stove. Have two small holes in the door and in the rear wall of the box near the top. With the cover down, a whole troughful of icy-cold water can soon be brought to a temperature where it will be safe for stock to drink it, and that, too, at almost no trouble at all, and at hardly more than a cent's expense. - American Agriculturist.

Poultry Notes. Cracks in the walls usually mean

A hen to lay in winter must have warm, dry quarters. Turkey feathers should be assorted

as to sizes and kinds. In raising eggs for market only, males are unnecessary.

More failures follow from overfeeding than from stinting. Diversify the poultry interest. Geese pay as well as ducks.

Spirits of turpentine is an excellent remedy and preventive of gapes. The more ample the range the

healthier and thriftier the fowls. The market fowl should be fed with special reference to market qualities. ·Variety of food is essential to the well being and productiveness of

In cold poultry houses the food instead of going into eggs goes to maintain animal heat.

In feeding for growth it is very essential to feed regularly if the best results are secured. The only way to kill contagion is to

kill the very sick birds and isolate those that are not so bad. It is sometimes difficult to make a hen sit, but with the incubator hatch-

Generally fowls that feather early and mature are good egg producers, good sitters and good mothers.

For egg production in winter the early hatched pullets and early moulting two-year-old hens are the best. As with early broilers earliness is quite an item it will be best to secure the incubator in good season in order

to start up whenever it is considered Ducks and geese should always have separate quarters from the rest of the poultry, and during the winter they should have a good bed of straw to roost upon, changing sufficiently

often to prevent foulness.

It is no wonder the humorist feels and cattle to preserve them after the bitterly toward the cooking schools, corn has been husked, and when hay when these have all but eliminated is low in the barn or sheds and grain | the woman who thinks sponge cake is



The "Ivory" is a favorite shaving soap because it makes a profuse rich lather, which softens the beard to be removed and leaves the skin unharmed.

It costs about one-fifth as much as the so-called shaving soaps and many who have used it for this purpose for years, will not have any other.

The vegetable oils of which Ivory Soap is made, fit it for many special uses for which other soaps are unsafe or unsatisfactory.

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NUTS AND DATES.

The culture of the pistache nut is likely to prove of very considerable value in California, Arizona and New Mexico. With the exception of the hime-consumed product of a few isolated trees, the entire quantity now used in this country is imported and its use is limited almost exclusively to ice cream and confection flavoring, says the Scientific American.

Along the Mediterranean, where the choicest walnuts and almonds are raised, the pistache is considered the very best of all nuts for table use. It is very nutritious and fattening and of a delicious flavor of its own, and should soon come to be a leading article of its kind in our markets. Mr. Swingle, who has been investigating foreign plants and fruits, perfected arrangements by which some choice grafts will reach this country next spring

While able to withstand considerable frost in winter, the date palm must have a very dry and exceedingly hot climate at the time of the ripening of the dates. The sandiest and, generally speaking, the poorest soils produce the best dates: while it will yield in any soil, it takes most kindly to otherwise almost worthless land, even that which is white with alkali suiting it. Still, an abundance of water is at certain periods of its maturing quite necessary. Arizona is thought to be a good field for date-growing.

An Inexhaustible Subject. From the San Francisco Wave: Dr. Lewis James, one of the leaders of the Greenacre Chautauqua in Maine, besides being a scholar is a good deal of a wit. Meeting a friend who was attending the recent summer session of the famous institution, he asked how he was enjoying himself. "Excellent ly, until yesterday," was the reply, when I heard Prof. X." "Didn't he lecture well?" asked the doctor. "Not at all," answered his friend, "he simply told us what we didn't know.' 'Ah!" queried the doctor, "then he is still talking?"

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